A UKASE

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The Liberal (?) Policy of the Sentimental Ally of the United States.

All well informed persons are of the opinion that there is no better gentleman among the shelved linen of overstocked housewives at Berne, than the present Russian Envoy in Switzerland. He be wanted some day by his august master or by his august mistress when the envoys now in use are worn out, but there is no immediate ocstowed away in lavender and da. kness.

Few or none of the diplomatic corps are able or willing to understand that they are really placed on the retired list when appointed to such posts as Berne, where there is nothing to do but give

DINNERS TO NOBLE TRAVELLERS and diligently attend to their own health by regular exercise and a milk diet, so that after a short residence in Switzerland they feel in danger of turning yellow and being forgotten. There is no court, no society to amuse them, or even to give them the harmless yet absorbing occupation of changing their clothes three times a day, as they must do at Dresden, Munich and Stuttgart, in order to take part in royal festivities, mostly confined to music and uniforms. The professors and hotel keepers who rule the roast of the Swiss can tons are rather dull company. They can only talk of refractory students, male and female, and of the latest prices obtained from travellers for the threebedded room, which is a new and profitable insti-

tion just inaugurated in this picturesque country.

Therefore the Russian Envoy and his colleagues were not long ago at their wit's end. In vain they got up early in the morning and took off their hats to each other; in vain they rode or drove about in the afternoon and took off their hats again, calling each other "Cher confrère" and other endearing terms, or "Mon Prince" and "M. le Comte" when they hoped that an international squabble might be brewing, and deemed it wise to practise a stately reserve by times towards superannuated noblemen whom they might have to observe with a cool and attentive eye at no distant period as enemies of their court and country, not incapable of the darkest machinations, conducted upon fools-

cap paper. Before the Russian Minister, however, set out, with rather a dejected aspect, for Berne, he con-sulted a private friend of great official experience as to what on earth he should do there to prevent himself being buried alive or PENSIONED OFF AS INCAPABLE.

His friend of great experience had first lighted a cigarette, for cigarettes are extremely well made at St. Petersburg, of the finest kinds of Turkish tobacco, and then he had hummed an opera air from "La Belle Hélène," as though ne did not quite see his way to answering the question which had been put to him. But when the banished Envoy re-peated it, in tones of alarm, he lit another cigar-ette, and as the first whin of blue smoke left his mustaches he turned sharply on his heel, as Russian friends of great experience are apt to do, and

riefly said, "Amuse the Empress."
"Egad!" muttered the Russian Envoy to himself, one fine morning, after he had got to his destination, "I'll do it." And he did it. The diplomatists of despotic courts really can only keep their places and win promotion by entertaining their sover-eigns, whereas the diplomatists of constitutional States find it pays better to interest the clerks in authority over them by early intelligence of lucrative contracts for public works projected, or rail-way concessions to be had by good management, or probable fluctuations in State securities, out of which desirable pickings may be got by the wary, well-advised. The business of a Russian or a Prussian envoy, however, is merely to charm or to as-

INCORRIGIBLE WONDERERS in the world than autocrats and their wives. It is a weary thing to be a king or an emperor; and no one need teel surprise if an absolute monarch is glad to hear anything which breaks the monotony of his duli existence and stirs him up from the gnessy slumber into which he is constantly thrown

by complaints, petitions and the endless repetition of inane ceremonies. Not long after the Russian Envoy at Berne had

come to the determination of acting upon the advice of his judicious friend, there was a grand tea fight at the Palace of the most charming of the princesses of the blood in the capital of his native Many ladies at St. Petersburg give exyellow tea to their friends, and t themselves with a grace which make like her tea parties, and the latest news and the brightest wit in the Russian metropolis are always to be found there. On the evening in question the Emperor and Empress were both among her guests, for it was one of those anniversaries which are almost religiously kept by the imperial family; and a notable treat awaited these illustrious personages, for the semovar, or tea urn, had scarcely een placed before the Grand Duchess when Prince Gortschakoff came into the room with his remarka ble neckstock and lofty manners, and he there and then made the astounding announcement that

SOMETHING NEW AT ZURICH. The Empress, who has very quiet manners, and lives much among the orthodox clergy, cast down her eyes on receipt of this intelligence. Her Imperial Majesty then opened her fan in an absent way she has, and then she closed it slowly. Her Majesty is not always edified by the Prime Minister's discourse. But the Czar raised those round eyes of his and put his right hand to his left mustache, which is a habit he has when desirous of hearing something further upon a subject to which his attention has been pleasantly called.

eral murmur of curiosity, in which the soft, kind voice of the Grand Duchess was not inaudible, told he could have told it; and as the Grand Chancellor of the Empire rolled out his magniloquent periods, manner in which he once dealt with Earl Russell. the Emperor first smiled, and then laughed, while a subdued chorus of merriment, amiably led by the Grand Duchess, and not too loud to drown the Czar's expression of delight, was heard all over the room. At this moment the Empress, who had never once looked up from her fan or relaxed a muscle, said something, in rather a dry way, to one of her ladies in attendance, and retired to a table where some exquisite views of the Crimea, which is her favorite residence, had been placed for her inspection. They were painted in water colors, by a French artist who enjoys the patronage of the Grand Ducness, and Her Majesty appeared for some time to be deeply concerned with them. The Emperor, however, and Prince Gortschakoff, conversed together long and intimately, and the courtiers remarked that His Majesty had not looked better pleased since he last heard the fiddle of the Duke of Edinburgh.

There happened at this time to be a general out of employment at St. Petersburg. Of course, in a country like Russia, where there are so many generals, more than one of them is permanently out of employment: but the difference between this general at leisure and other generals in similar circumstances was, that Prince Gortschakoff, tired of hearing that the general had called on him every day at one o'clock for twelve years, in search of an addition to his half pay, had determined that he should have something else to do, at least for the next few months. Therefore the Prince, having the opportunity, told him to

GO TO ZURICH. as who should say, "Go to Hallfax." Accordingly he went to Zurich, with instructions to institute a searching official inquiry into the garrets of an un-Russian girls, whose principles were declared, in a diplomatic despatch, to be emancipated, and whose behavior was alleged to be of that free and easy character which could not be contemplated withoutpain and surprise by a paternal government. Possibly the Empress, moved thereto by ecclesi astical influences, may have had a voice in the concluding part of the instructions given to the General, for that was the true purport of them.

The emancipated Russian ladies at Zurich vowed. in shrill tones, that they were

when the General came among them and inspected the jack boots which they wore as an improvement upon the female costume of the period. mercy on us! if Russia were to keep up the army of spies which she is often said to do how could the tchinovniks, or governing clerks, at St. Petersburg drive high-stepping Orloff trotters, worth £800 a tail, and three abreast, along the streets of St. Petersburg, and throw mud from their hoofs upon the faithful lieges of the Czar? Spies in the faithful lieges of the Czar? Spies in New York and Kentucky, spies at Berlin, spies in Austria, Spain, Portugal, China, Saxony, Bavaria, Timbuctoo, and also in Zurich, would eat up all the finances of the empire, which are not large, as at present administered. The fact is, that if Russia has a spy in the world he is not worth a ruble, and certainly does not get it. When a Russian Minister wants to take leave of a troublesome friend or an unfortunate relative he acts as other Ministers do no like constitution.

at the public expense. Perhaps he sends him'to bath, perhaps to derich. But if he makes reports nobody ever reads them, and all the spying worth along is does in process which was a decident of the process which was a decident of the process which was a decident of the bouldors of great ladies. But it is not known to town criers and newspapers? I knew one of the chiefs of the secret police in Russia very intimately. He was a delightful old man; very innocent and harmless; a bave and honorable solder too. The only spy he employed was a volunteer Englishman afflicted with the lumbago, and who vasily resembled an old woman of distraught wits, both in manners and intelligence. The chief of the secret police, who was my friend, never got any information from him save that Lord Harkhoward, an English peer, or some other person equally unimportant and dear to the elderly lemals mind, have been an elder of the elderly elemals mind, have been an elemant of the elderly elemals mind, have been an elemant of the elderly resulting which is not generally known. I shall get into a row with Palmerston if I put it in a despatch." The EMANCIPATED GIRLS AT ZURICH were certainly not worried by sples; and the official person who wen; about paying them domining process of the mind of the process of the process of the process of the mind of the process of the proces

Switzerland. Had I wanted any other announcement of the fact, which I did not, I might have had it from an easy-mannered person in a shooting jacket, who nudged me in the ribe and asked me if I had a passport, as he blew some rank to-bacco snoke from a wooden pipe into my face through the open carriage window and looked another way white waiting for an answer.

I tood him I had a passport, and then he said it was of no consequence if I was an Englishman, and having imparted this information he slung himself on to another carriage and probably worried some one clese in the same unnecessary way. I found switzerland as beautiful as I had left it some years ago; but much changed in other respects. There were no Parisians to be seen anywhere, playing at travel; but many of the RKILES FROM ALSACE-LORRAINE have made it their home. The hotels, instead of being the pleasant places where one got such good cream and honey at such low prices, have become national institutions and are as big as moderate sized villages. The hotel Gibbon, at Lausanne, where I first stopped, because Swiss railway trains do not run by night, and which used to be one of the best lotels in Europe, is now dear and bad, having been snuded out by a hotel near the water side, dear and bad also. The practice of dining at tables d'hôte has somewhat gone out of fashien even in Switzerland, and out of a full hotel containing several hundred travellers only twenty-one appeared at table, and those got nothing but the drumsticks of departed lowls for their sustenance, the breasts and the wings having been all sis ved to rich Americans and English people, who dine in their own apartments. I took what I could get, however, eating up the misscellaneous leavings of bygone travellers with a contented mind; but my bill was nevertheless exorbitant, being twenty-two hancs for a bedroom on the fourth floor and one detestable meal.

There were no amusements at Lausanne, where Gibbon pondered for so many years, and where a few people go of an evening to the sound of d

travellers. When they marked one down, they took him in.

Not long since 1,000 francs or £40 was considered enough for a moderate man's expenses during a tour in Switzerland. Now double that amount would not suffice, and living in all the Swiss towns is much dearer than in Paris or New York, which are indeed the cheapest places in the world for experienced residents.

What struck me most favorably on my return to experienced residents.

What struck me most favorably on my return to Switzerland was that the Swiss are unquestionably

a free people, little
BOTH RED BY THEIR OFFICIAL AUTHORITIES. They are not ruled over and commanded on rall-ways, steamboats and public places, as folks are in

France.

What appeared to me most offensive in them was their conjounded impudence. Every one seemed to say, "i am as good as you, and a great deal better, too;" which appeared to be their mode of asserting their equality among chance acquaintances. "Point d'argent, point de Suisse" is an old French proverb, which points to their coolness and avarice, and is almost as old as their national existence. But now the inhabitants of the cantons are unwilling to give a remunerative amount of civility even when overreaching a customer. I

ARRIVED AT ZURICH,

amount of civility even when overreaching a customer. I

ARRIVED AT ZURICH,
which has greatly increased in importance of late years, and is now said to number nearly 65,000 inhabitants, towards six o'clock in the aiternoon of the 29th of August, and half an hour afterwards found myself face to face with one of the partners in the firm or

MESSES. FUSELI & CO.,
among the first booksellers in Europe, to whom I had an introduction. Messrs. Fusell complained to me that their name and ame had not received due notice from the compliers of the latest editions of the English guide books, and I promised to call attention to their merits in the New York Herald, I, therefore, begin my account of an interview with them by redeeming my promise. They are civil and intelligent people, worthy of a visit from travelling Americans.

I asked these gentlemen if anything had been published deserving of note on the question of THE FEMALE STUDENTS;
and they gave me some pamphlets issued by their own firm. Then a fair, silent, man, who seemed to be the active business partner, took me into his private room and gave me some unpublished papers, with a long list of people whom I might finst it desirable to consult. To these valuable presents he added a packet of letters of introduction, which he wrote rapidly as I waited. He informed me in a few words that the townspeople generally liked the lemale students, because they did not get into debt as their brethren did, and that Zurich tradesmen would trust them implicitly, and regretted that they were going away. As to their morality and behavior, opinions, he observed, were divided, but the sympathies of the townspeople inclined much toward the female students, because a belie prevailed that they were oppressed by a ukase which had recently appeared? In the Opicial Gayette of St. Petersburg, denouncing them as Vagabonds and criminans.

I tooked at the papers which Messrs. Fuseli had given me as I drove back to my hotel, and noted the following facts, which have not yet been published:—

"Th

"The thing began in the winter university term "The thing began in the winter university term of 1884-5, when a solitary Russian woman entered her name on the college books as a medical student. This happened shortly after the emancipation of the serfs in Russia had upset many fortunes, and sent the poor relations of an embarrassed landed aristocracy upon their travels in search of something to eat, which they had not much chance of finding much longer at home. In the summer term of 1865 another female student came to study medicine at the University of Zurich, and in the summer term of 1867 one of them vanished into space. But in the winter term of 1867-8 there were

of whom two were English, on the books of the University. In the summer term another English lady arrived, and in the winter term of 1869 another Russian lady; and yet another in the following summer term appeared to swell the number of female medical students. In the beginning of 1870

lady arrived, and in the winter term of 1868 another in the following summer term appeared to swell the number of femals medical students. Is the beginning of 1870 there were seven, and at the end of the same year nine Russian ladies entered on the University books as medical students, while the number of English ladies had decreased from three to two at the commencement of 1871. There were twelve Russian ladies studying at Zurich, but two of them went away before the year had closed. In 1872, however, their number increased rapidly to seventeen in the first University term, and to forty-four during the second term. In 1873 thad again risen before Easter to sixty-nine, and the number of female medical students was greater than that of the males. Meantime certain Russian female students, who had students was greater than that of the males. Meantime certain Russian female students, who had students of philosophize, in 1889; of Zurich as students of philosophize, in 1889; of Zurich as students of philosophize, in 1872 there were the Russian female students of philosophize, in 1872 there were the Russian female students of philosophy, and at the commencement of the present year, 1873, there were twenty-ix female philosophers—all Russians. They were not quite alone in their giory. A British female was there to keep phers—all Russians. They were not quite alone in their giory. A British female was there to keep phers—all Russians. They were not quite alone in their giory. A British female was there to keep phers—all Russian, they were not quite alone in their giory. A British female was there to keep phers—all Russian, they were not quite alone in their giory. A British female was there to keep phers—all Russian female set for the entire does not another them there, then four female medical students to Zurich during the same period. Among the Russian ladies is also a solitary female student of political economy, and idare say it would be a very funny sight to behold her at work, with jack boots and a pair of spectaci

degree, or that so many have scorned to do so, as an unworthy concession to the ruies and regulations set up for the conduct of the interior being. man.

Thus only one lady out of all the female members of the University of All Nations took a degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1868. One lady only took a degree as Doctor of Philosophy and Science, also, in 1868. Then there was an interval of two years, during which no lady took any degree. But in 1870 one more lady took a degree as Doctor of Medicine. In 1871, again, another lady took a degree as Doctor of Medicine in the summer university term, and another passed her examination during the winter term. In 1872 two more ladies took their degrees as Doctors of Medicine in the summer university term, and another just up to the present date in 1873 no lady has taken a degree in medicine, nor has any lady, at any time, taken a degree from the University of Zurich in philesophy, law or science. Altogether only six ladies have taken their degrees in eight years.

Before dinner I called at the United States Consulate, which is situated in a convenient office next door to the Hotel de Bellevue, which is the best inn at Zurich, and that most frequented by American traveliers, of whom there are a great many just now in Switzerland. The United States government is the only government which appoints a consul to Zurich, though the appointment is a good and a necessary one. I called on the United States government is the only government which appoints a consul to Zurich, though the appointment is a good and a necessary one. I called on the United States government is the only government which appoints a consul to Zurich, though the appointment is a good and a necessary one. I called on the line of the labor market without high ways and the courtest, and because men belonging to the same profession understand readily each other's wants. The door was opened by a dreary young man, whom I immediately recognized as the sort of cierk whom Consuls are generally obliged to put up with,

Before me stood a charming little person, in the full bloom of womanhood, and she looked up with a very sweet smile as she spoke, and invited me to

If she did I should consider that the honor of being acquainted with her would be a sufficient certificate of character.

Mrs. Byers replied, with much good taste, that the female students did not go into society, being occupied with their studies, but that she had heard very good accounts of some of them, especially since they had gone away. She thought, too, that the sympathy of the Zurich people was with them. She told me, also, that hiss bluncet, of Boston, had graduated in high honors at the University and was esteemed by all who knew her. Another American lemale students generally only attended a single course of studies at Zurich, passing on afterwards to more famous universities. "A young Irish lady, a Miss Morgan, was one of the first lemale students who graduated here," concluded Mrs. Byers; and, having thus told me all that a well-bred lady could, perhaps, conveniently recollect on the swipect, our conversation ended and I left her, carrying away with me the recollection of a beautiful face and genial manuers—not often found together in this disappointing world of contradictions.

The next person I saw was Dr. George von

tradictions.

The next person I saw was Dr. George von Wyss, rector of the University of Zurich. He was a weil informed man, with the somewhat absent look which one might expect to find in a Doctor of Philosophy, but he met my questions with ex-

philosophy, but he met my questions with extreme frankness.

"It is," said he, "very easy to understand why so many female students came to the University of Zurich. No matriculation examination has hitherto been required there, though we are about to pass a law which will henceforth render such examinations compulsory. Moreover there is nothing in our laws which exclude women from the University, and they are on precisely the same footing as other students. The first female students who came here were excellent womes. They studied earnessly and profitably, They paid great attention to surgery and anatomy, and they could perform very delicate operations, I think, better than men. Their influence on the schools here was decidedly beneficial. Their presence softened the other students' manners and made them dress becomingly. If may use the expression, they purified the dissecting room. There were no such pranks played as that of sticking candles into the eye sockets of skulls in their presence; no boyish tricks, no indecorous levities.

"Then too many female students came. The good among them were very good—too good, for they wore themselves out with overwork. But there

decorous levities.

'Then too many female students came. The good among them were very good—too good, for they wore themselves out with overwork. But there were some light-headed girls, who only looked on their studies as a pretext for misconducting themselves. Likewise, about two years ago, certain agents of the republican party in Russia thought proper to select Zurich as their temporary head-quarters, and certain of the female students of their own country associated with them readily enough. That was not our business. Zurich is a democratic city, and the local authorities saw no reason to interiere with them, so long as they did nothing criminal and obeyed the laws."

From Dr. Wyss I went to Professor George Hermann Meyer, lecturer on anatomy at the University of Zurich and one of the most distinguished surgeons in Europe. He was laid up with a bad foot, and I found him stretched in pain upon the sola in his study; but he received me with extreme cordality and kindness, so much, indeed, that I passed three hours under the influence of his learned and friendly conversation before I knew how fast the time had slipped away. A grave, courteous, dignilled gentleman is Professor Meyer, aware that he has a European reputation and becomingly careful of it; yet his smile has at times a fine flavor of humor in his talk, very pungent and reireshing.

"With reference to the crists which has occurred."

reireshing.

"With reference to the crisis which has occurred in the question of female students' studies at Zurich," said Professor Meyer, in very good English, "I must tell you what I told

MY FRIEND HAND HANDYSIDE,
of Edinburgh. The calling away from Zurich, by an imperial ukase, of all Russian females studying at the University and Polytechnic School here is a proceeding which strikes far beyond the aim, and hits painfully those who are in no way accessory to the doings which have caused it.

THE SENATUS ACADEMICUS
of Zurich has endeavored for many years to make the conditions for matriculation of female students more difficult, in order thereby to exclude lightminded and unsuitable persons. Only two months ago a law was passed for that purpose, but it is altogether insufficient, and it has not yot even been promulgated. Now, it was on account of the great facility in obtaining matriculation that unwelcome students have begin to intrude into the University, to which access was absolutely free and is still nearly so.

"There is morrower at Zurich a colony of Passe."

facility in obtaining matriculation that unwelcome students have begun to intrude into the University, to which access was absolutely free and is still nearly \$0.

"There is, moreover, at Zurich, a colony of Russian political refugees, and their views, which are contrary to those prevailing here, make them objects of general dislike and suspicion; nevertheless, so long as they do not come into conflict with the police they have a claim upon Swiss hospitality. Should it be really the case that these refugees maintain an organized

POLITICAL AGITATION IN RUSSIA it would be very questionable whether such doings would be compatible with their enjoyment of the right of refuge.

"Now, with respect to female students here, I have long observed that they are divided into two classes. A certain number of them are highly respectable in their behavior and appearance, thoroughly ladylike it their manners, most diligent in their studies, and they strive with deep earnestness to attain the object they have in view. These women enjoy the highest esteem of all the teaching staff and students of the University. The public does not know them, because in character and bearing they are modest and unobtrusive, so that they attract no attention in the streets or in public piaces. On the contrary, a certain number of other lemale students here are not proficient in their studies and are decidedly careless in their conduct. In appearance they are slovens, their behavior is indelicate, they eat and smoke in the streets, and are much seen in company with political refugees, with whom they walk about, conversing in a loud tone. If I must not call them slovens, suppose we agree to call them coquettes of a very energetic and enterprising sort.

"To me and others it has been clear for a long time that this latter class of women does not belong to the

long to the BEALE STUDENTS OF SCIENCE, but that they are merely hangers or of the relugees, and in martenial thangers or of the relugees, and in martenial thangers or of the relugees, and in martenial thangers or of the colony of political relugees were not here, neither would they be here.

"It is, however, to the ways of this class only that the Russian ukase points: and in doing so it paints things in colors far too black. The principal fault of the misrepresentations made in the Russian ukase, issued in consequence of some private report made to the imperial government, lies less in its general exaggeration than in the two following points:—First, an accusation is brought forward against female students and the study of the medical majoractices. It would be difficult to find any support whatever for this most insulting charge. Second, the ukase is expressed as if the charges in it applied alike to all the female Russians studying here; and thereby.

To a very large number of them, and a stain, calculated to damage the reputation of many clever and extunded to damage the reputation of many clever and extunded where the standard of the many continued to damage the reputation of many clever and extunded where the standard of the ukase is earlied the work of the ukase against her? Her position is a plain and avowable position. She knows pupils only and merely distinguishes between those who are more or less diligent in their studies. As for the Russian female students, the great majority of them the most diligent, Laiented and efficient pupils of the institution. That among such a large number there are also some of mean talonts and careless conduct is no wonder. To condenie to the proper and we cannot accept any responsibility for the uniadylike behavior of Russian formale students, the great majority of them the most diligent, talented and efficient pupils of the institution. That among such a large number there are also some of mean talonts and careless conduct is no wonder. To condenie to the proper such as

called away to the common their studies at Zurich, as
THEY MAY COMMIT MURDER;
and are simply informed that if they do so they may expect such and such disadvantages and shall never attain in Russia any of the legitimate

"The aspects of the question before us," resumed the Professor, with that quaint and not unpleasant exactitude of expression which is often observable in distinguished foreign scholars who have partly acquired their proficiency in the English language by help of dictionaries—"the aspects of the question before us are various and important. I do not hesitate to declare my conviction that the subject of female studies is the great actuality of the present time. It is what the French call in that language, which is above all others made up of felicitous phrases,

"A PALFITATING OURSTION."

the present time. It is what the French cail in that language, which is above all others made up of lelicitous phrases,

"The University of Zurich was for some time the only medical school in Europe which received iemale students upon equal terms with other students; but I think I may venture to congratulate myself upon having had some share in introducing a more just and liberal feeling towards women in some other universities which are now open to them.

"Some time ago, as you are probably aware, the University and colleges of Edinburgh began to consider the method of admitting women to study medicine; and my friend Handyside, the eminent surgeon and lecturer of that city, addressed me a list of questions on the subject, which may possibly interest the READERS OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

"These are the questions put to me by my worthy and excellent riend Handyside:—

"1. Do the female students of Zurich average a greater age or more advanced time of life than the male etudents of medicine?

"2. Do the women dissect in the same apartment with the men?

"4. Do the women dissect the male as well as the female body?

"4. Do the women attend the same lectures in the

"2. Do the women dissect the male as well as the female body?

"4. Do the women attend the same lectures in the faculty of medicine and all the anatomical lectures, on male as well as female structures, in the same manner as male students do?

"5. Do the women dissect as well or better than the men?

"6. Are they, on the whole, more attentive?

"7. Have any difficulties arisen in consequence of the two sexes pursuing their studies together?

"8. Are the male students improved in their habits of application to study and diligence by their association with female students mproved in their habits of application to study and diligence by their association with female students?

"9. Do women dissectors require as much or more superintendence than men?

"10. Have you any separate hour or place of meeting for women students?

"11 answered these ten questions," said Professor Meyer, "after consultation with my colleagues, in a manner generally favorable to the women. In the manner generally favorable to the women. My friend Handyside then wrote to me with handsome hankness to say that he had adopted my views on the medical education of women. I will show you his letter and you may read it."

Professor Meyer then took from a drawer of his study a packet containing his correspondence with the famous Scotch surgeon and placed it in my hands. Let me now say that it was most honorable to both of them. I could not read without emotion and a higher opinion of mankind the letters that these two illustrious surgeons had penned to each other with such care and pains, and which one of them preserved so reverently. I felt a hearty admiration for the anxions and patient thought they had both given to a subject which concerns almost one-half of the human species, and which can only be treated with levity or contempt by fools and bigots.

"Well," resumed Professor Meyer, "my friend Hendwidel"—the preserved so the surgeons had penned to each other with such care and pains, and which can only be treated with levity or contempt by fools

"Well," resumed Professor Meyer, "my friend "Well," resumed Professor Meyer, "my friend Handyside". (he never mentioned the great Scotch surgeon in any other manner, and i thought it a fine title to be called a good man's friend)—"my friend Handyside and his colleagues at the University of Edinburgh, having decided to act upon the information I had supplied, began oy admitting six women as dissecting and lecture students for the session of 1871, and three more ladies immediately alterwards applied for admission to their classes.

dents for the session of 1871, and three inore indies immediately atterwards applied for admission to their classes.

"The experience of my friend Handyside corroborated and confirmed my own. On the very first day of the session in which the Scotch doctors had agreed to admit temale students to their schools he set two women to dissect the female perineum, and our others to dissect the extremities of the same subject. They dissected in the same apartment with the male students, and their induence was at once apparent as favorable. My friend Handyside forthwith observed a more quiet and students was at once apparent as favorable. My friend Handyside forthwith observed a more quiet and students of the men, and perceived that they exerted a humanizing influence over the idler young fellows by their good example. "Moreover, Dr. Watson, surgeon to the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh and lecturer upon systematic surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons, together with my friend, who is lecturer on anatomy, anatomical demonstrations and practical sanatomy, each lectured with COMPLETS SUCCESS

anatomy, each lectured with

COMPLETE SUCCESS

on their several branches of education to mixed
classes of male and female students. They alluded,
as we do at the University of Zurich, in their ordinary professional language to the healthy and
morbid states of the various organs without exception, and in the practical anatomy women the male
and female perinaums were dissected by female
students, without, reported my friend Handyside emphatically, the very slightest discomfort,
and, indeed, with

and, indeed, with

NO DIFFERENCE WHATEVER
from the manner in which our male students formerly behaved.'

'The University of Edinburgh, acting through my
friend Handyside, again addressed me certain
questions after the satisfactory issue of their first
experiment, and these were the questions put to
me:— "1. Have you admitted female students to your

hospitals?

"2. If so, are they allowed to visit during the same hours with the male students? "2. If so, are they allowed to visit duting the same hours with the male students?

"3. Can you state what is the result of this arrangement to the male student?

"4. Have any other professors in the medical faculty of Zurich or Vienna or elsewhere admissed male and female students to mixed classes?

"4. Have any other professors in the medical faculty of Zurich or Vienna or elsewhere admiszed male and female students to mixed classes?

"5. With what results?

"My answers to these five questions having been satisfactory, my friend Handyside informed me that he felt greatly strengthened by them, and that his class had increased to eight female students. He then opened all his prizes equally to males and females as a just encouragement to the latter. He discovered, however, as I had done, that the female students, though

MORE MINUTE DISSECTORS

than the males, were wanting in despatch; in other words, they are too slow for prosectors. Two of the eight women in my friend's class were married, and about forty years of age; the other six were between the agos of twenty-two and thirty-five. The average age of the pupils at Zurich is much younger. I find the elder women more diligent, but the young learn quicker and more easily to themselves.

"My friend Handyside was not allowed to proceed in his liberal course towards lemale students without that odd but resolute sort of opposition which always confronts a new truthor a new idea. He was opposed by the pupils of MR. TUNNER AND OF DR. CHRISTISON, of the University of Edinburgh; but Dr. Matthews Duncan and Dr. Heron watson ardently supported the education of remales in mixed classes.

"The lees paid by women, at Edinburgh as at Zurich, are exactly the same fees as those paid by men. Dr. Matthews Duncan, Dr. Heron Maxwell and my friend Handyside are satisfied that their lectures are better, being addressed to women of mature intellect and to young men more diligent and attentive than in former years.

"Nevertheless thirty-six, being a majority of one, out of the seventy pupils of my friend Handyside signed a petition to the College of Surgeons against mixed classes; but the pretences set forth by them were frivolous, and the college decided that it could not interiere. However, the college came to a vote eight days alterwards opposing the mixed classes by a large m

dressed me a third list of questions. Here they are:

"1. Do the female students of Zurich dissect the whole subject?

"2. Have any male students left the dissecting rooms of Zurich on account of the females dissecting publicly?

"3. Have the male students presented any petition against the females to the heads of the University or to the Minister of Public Instruction?

"4. Are the prizes in anatomy common to the male and female students, or are separate competitive examinations held and separate prizes set apart for the females?

"1 answered all the points submitted to me by my friend Handyside in such a manner, as, he assured me in his next letter, enabled him to meet his opponents without flinching, though they had grown into a formidable body. Among them were the Directors of the Hospital in Edinburgh, who refused to admit females to the advantages of the institution. The representative of Edinburgh at the General Medical Council, which meets in London, was also very volent in his opposition to the principle of females being admitted into hospitals and mixed classes.

"Among the female students of my friend Handyside was a lady who afterwards studied under me. Her name is Miss Bickford, a native of the United States. My friend reported thus of her:—'A better student than this American lady, Mass Bickford, I, never had. She is more scientific than any of the other nine female students. I have nad, and she seems disposed to loilow up the profession of anatomy for life.' My own experience of Miss Bickford's diligence and abilities fully confirmed this high testimonial. Indeed, when my friend Handyside was is foliated, for a time, by the obstinacy of the College of Surgeons, he advised all his is ismale students to study at Zurich, and that fact alone would be a sufficient answer to some of the gravest charges of the Russian ukase, and to all of them which are worthy of serious refutation. For my friend Handyside reported to me generally of the female students.'

"Students recommended by such certificates as t

light attest the time may soon come when all our medical brethren may become convinced of this. (Alast my philosophic Handyside, that time is very far of, and the history of overy numan error is dreadfully long.)

"My own personal opinion, which can only be taken for what it is worth," resumed Professor. Meyer, thoughthily, "Is that women generally will not succeed in the learned professions; but that is no reason why they should not have every fair chance of doing so.

Is all I would desire to say on the subject. Let them try it, by all means. For the universities and schools of medicine or science their admission is merely a question of discipline. No man can answer that question whe had not had to deal with it practically. We had a great many women pupils at Zurick, and we have had no reason to find fault with lemale students, either in the dissecting room or in mixed classes. They out up a body more decently than mon. Professor bjanth, who was rector of the University of Vienna, seems to me to try the case upon a false issue when he bases it upon an inquiry as to whether female attudents will prosper in the learned professions. My opinion is that they will not, but that has nothing to do with their right to sakely at universities. Professor bpanth has falsen in the summer of the profession of the summer of the profession of the profession of the profession of the profession of the professions. They have seldom any solid foundation upon that to build the weighty superstructure of the higher sciences. They can rarely understand the tarms commonly in use, and which are mostly derived from the Latin or the Greek, sometimes from the Arabe, for the Moors of Granada were among our teachers in chemistry. You may urge that me also not university at which the structure of the mixed and the impression of the professions. They should be peremptedly required to pass a creditable examination for matriculation at almows were beneath attention. They consisted in that language of the university at which they study. The fema noise and unreason was to explode a nest of rack-ety girls who made themselves conspicuous by dress-ing too badly and talking too loudly. Was their conduct morally infamous? is a question which no one can answer. They hived with the young men of the emigration, in

ing too badly and taiking too loudly. Was their conduct morally infamous? Is a question which no one can answer. They lived with the young men of the emigration, in Houses with 100 Few Rooms, but nobody held a light to see what they did. My impression is that their conduct was unladylike, not indecent.

The best iemale students I have known at Zurich were Miss Frances Elizabeth Morgan, who is now employed in an infirmary for women and children; Mrs. Louisa Atkins, who is employed at Birmingham in the same capacity; Miss Eliza Walker, who is ruffilling similar functions at Brighton, and Miss Susannah Dimock, of Boston. All these four ladies have taken highly creditable degrees as Doctors of Medicine at our University. The course of study, necessary for a degree at the University of Zurich is about five years. Our female students, however, generally vanish in the first year. A great many of them have vanished. The first Russian girl who came here was Suslowa Naulscada, of St. Petersburg, She married a Dr. Erisman, a nihilist and a person of some note. She was a clever woman, and took her degree as Doctor of Medicine. With her came a person who called herself Princess. She vanished into space. Then came Maria Bokova, a Russian lady, who likewise took a degree as Doctor of Medicine. Miss Walker, Miss Dimock and Miss Fechtlin, however, were the real pioneers of the advance party. The most diligent student now at Zurich is Miss Farmer, a Swiss lady, but no female student at present here has resided at the University long enough to take a degree.

"It was a lady from St. Petersburg who brought that wonderful Russian ukase down upon us, or whose name, at least, has been frequently mentioned, semi-officially, as a colorable pretex torithat wonderful Russian ukase down upon us, or whose name, at least, has been frequently mentioned, semi-official nonsense in her carpet-bag. It had not been printed at Zurich, and was possibly a Belgian production. Our press here is free enough, in all conscience, but it dees not seem to h

Mr. Julio's Pictures.

The Southern Club of New York has rooms at No. 37 Bond street. They were recently thrown open to the public, in order to allow it to inspect a number of oil paintings by Mr. Julio, an artist, who comes hither from New Orleans, and who, we believe, intends in future to make this city his home. One or two of the paintings are very large and ambitious. The one which, from its size and importance, receives most general attention, represents "The Last Meeting of Generals Lee and Jackson," the hour indicated being the eve of Chancellorsville. As a clever piece of pertraiture, having historical relations, the painting is not without interest, though we shall not be misunderstood when we add that in the Southern States, where we learn that it has been exhibited and greatly praised, it was liable to be more highly appreciated than here. It was originally intended as a gift to General Lee; but its present destination is the Lee Memorial chapel, at a point immediately above the General's grave.

There are nine other paintings by the same artist, who displays some talent as a genre painter, and considerable skull in indicating the characteristics of Louislana Stock Tender." "Bayou Plaquemine," "Forest Primeval," "Foriorn Hope" and "Ave Maria" evince the possession by Mr. Julio of a very genial and pleasant range of numor and serious sentiment, and a respectable mastery of some of the more important technical desails of his profession.

"THE BEST SOCIETY."

The Rev. Washington Gladden will lecture this evening on "The Best Society" in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, for the benefit of the Free Dormitory for Women. This institution was established about three months ago by a society calling themselves "The Fraternals," during which who would otherwise be compelled to walk the who would otherwise be compelled to waik the streets or sleep in police stations with from fitty to a hundred other women who may be reeking with the numes of drink with which they have become scaurated. The Dormitory is the only piace in the caty where a truly respectable woman, without means, can find temporary shelter. Besides a night's lodging, each woman is allowed to take a bath, and free medical attendance in case of sudden illness. The proceeds of the above lecture will go towards the support of the charity. The admission fee is only twenty-five cents.

SUICIDE WITH PARIS GREEN.

Coroner Whitehill yesterday held an inquest in the case of Adam Meyer, a native of Germany, a tailor by occupation, at his late residence, No. 149 Stagg street, Williamsburg, who died without medical attendance. It appeared from the evidence that Meyer was a man of dissipated habits, and that he committed suicide by taking Paris green. He leaves a widow and three small omidren in destitute circumstances.